

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILL REPRODUCE CUSTOMS AND MODES OF  
ANCESTORS AT CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.

MISS FRANCES LUCAS.

Out in historic Normandy there stands a quaint little church, which was built in the early years of the last century by the ancestors of some of the best-known families in St. Louis, and in commemoration of the time when this section of what is now St. Louis was a wilderness, the descendants of these hardy pioneers will present on September 17 an entertainment, typifying the scenes in the vicinity of the church a century ago, and exhibiting in a characteristic manner the costumes and customs then in vogue.

Every effort will be made to produce an artistic and realistic effect. One feature of the production will be a series of living pictures, which are intended to be exact counterparts of scenes of a century ago. Much time and study has been spent by those who will assist in the entertainment in familiarizing themselves with the modes of their ancestors, and the research has extended to old family portraits, genealogies and primitive histories.

For more than three generations past the parish of Saint Anne's has found support from the old Lucas, Hunt, McManamy, Bennett, Gish and other families. The members of the present generation are the moving spirits in the entertainment for charity



MISS EUGENIA LAMBERT.

now planned. The proceeds will be devoted to the support of the church, which is beautifully located in Lucas Grove, on the St. Charles River road.

About twenty pictures will be presented, and will include several of the most popular Gibson sketches and interesting characters in fiction and history. The posing will be

MISS OLIVIA GHIO AND LILLIAN SEYMOUR.

under the direction of J. C. Strauss. As far as possible, the natural scenery of the grove will be taken advantage of in the living picture productions. The houses of the big trees will be strung with Japanese lanterns and artistically draped.

Among those who will take part are: Misses Helen Dillon, Hazel Jackson, Fanny Higgins, Adrienne Lucas, Olivia Ghio, Lillian Seymour, Stella Ward, Franklin Lucas, Eugene Lambert, Eugene Coale, Virginia Sanford, Adrienne Bagman, Henrietta Hall, Helen Bull, Helen Donovan, Laura Garrebo, Adelaide Garrebo, and Messrs. Al. Kelley, Ralph Coale, Leonard Camp, Will Douglas, Stephen Martin, John E. Ghio, Wilson Hunt, George Vanz, Will Noller, Will Farebault, Joseph O'Reilly, and Lester Gish.

The characters will be: Mrs. J. C. Ghio, Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Mrs. Ghio Bennett, Mrs. Joseph D. Lucas, Mrs. J. M. Carter, Mrs. Fergus J. Wade, Mrs. J. V. Barrett, Mrs. Herman Layton, Paul Dillon, Mrs. J. A. McManamy, Mrs. Frank Sawyer, Mrs. Scott Battle, Mrs. Phillip Von Paul, Mrs. W. R. Farebault and Mrs. J. B. C. Lucas.

Little granddaughter carried the quivering fowl into the house.

"That's nothing," declared Mr. Fuchs. "I'm growing old now and my aim isn't quite so steady as it used to be, but still I manage to be able to keep the pot filled."

His flower and vegetable garden are the joy of Mr. Fuchs's life. Up and down the narrow pathways between the long, well-kept beds, he now walked, flourishing his hook right and left as he called attention to some extraordinary bright blossom or an unusually large bush of cabbage.

An Expert Carpenter.

The whole garden was of his own cultivation, done by means of a hand plow, as was also the cornfield adjoining.

"I am able to do considerable carpentering, too," remarked Mr. Fuchs proudly as he flourished his hook toward the henhouse and outhouse, and, crossing to a work bench at the other end of the garden, he proceeded to complete a job begun the afternoon before. It was a swing board for his grandchildren. Deftly picking up the saw with his hook, he swung it not less dextrously under his "good arm" and with all the precision of the skilled carpenter sawed through the six inches of wood without ever stopping.

By his "good arm" Mr. Fuchs means his hook arm, to distinguish it from the stump, which was torn off too short even to be utilized in that awkward way.

When the board had been neatly sawed

and planed off at the severed edges, the hooked hand grasped an augur and just as quickly bored the necessary holes for the swing board.

Handling a Wheelbarrow.

All the firewood used by the household is saved by Mr. Fuchs, and he has helped to dig more than one cellar. One of his most difficult feats is hauling a loaded wheelbarrow. For a long time he regarded this as an impossibility, but at last devised a most successful method.

A rope of aquiline length was passed over his shoulders, looped at each end, and these ends slipped over the handles of the wheelbarrow, then, with the aid of the hook, the load was lifted.

For a long time that was as far as Mr. Fuchs was able to carry out the idea. He could lift the handles, yet could not guide the load, but after months of patient practice, labors of the wheelbarrow, then, with the aid of the hook, a little farther, until at last the impossible had become an accomplishment.

Fishing and boating are Mr. Fuchs's chief amusements, and no luckier fisherman ever drops his line into the Milltown Pond than the quiet, bowled-shouldered man who every summer day can be seen sitting with hook-grasped rod on some secluded mossy bank, or in his own broad-bottomed punt, which he paddles about to his heart's content.

YOUNGEST WOMAN LAWYER  
LIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Miss Janet M. Corbett of Charlestown Never Attended a Law School, but Is Admitted to the Bar.



JANET M. CORBETT.

Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 31.—The youngest woman ever admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, Miss Janet M. Corbett of this city.

Miss Corbett never attended any law school, nor has she been attached to any law office since she commenced the study of law. She read at home before and after her working hours, being employed as clerk in the Suffolk registry of probate.



## Wash Goods. Colored Dress Goods.

500 pieces 27-inch wide navy blue ground Dimity, 8½¢ quality, will be closed out Monday at, per yard..... 3¢

800 yards 32-inch Shirting Madras, in stripes and checks, all good, fast color and quality, that have been sold all season at 15¢, go now at, per yard..... 7½¢

## Boys' Clothing Dept.

Second Floor.

Boys' Jockey Caps, the latest creation, all colors, red, blue, royal blue and tan, all wool, silk lined, only..... 25¢

Youths' Long Pants, of all-wool chevrons and cassimeres, sizes 28 to 31 waist, 28 to 32 lengths, light or dark shades, these sold for \$2.00 and \$2.50, only..... 98¢

## Butterick Patterns for September.

49¢ for 38-inch all-wool imported Beira Cloth, full line of latest fall shades, regular 65¢ value.

98¢ for 54-inch French Twill Black Broadcloth and Satin-Finish Venetians, 50 shades to select from, all sponged and ready for use. This quality has never been sold for less than \$1.25.

## Suits, Waists and Jackets.

Second Floor.

At \$3.98.—We will place on sale Monday a special grand bargain in Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, original price \$7.50 up to \$15.75. Our Special Suit Flyer only \$3.98.

At 48¢.—On sale Monday 150 dozen Ladies' Fine Wash Waists, white, black, colored, striped and figured, lace trimmed, embroidered, tucked and hem-stitched, were \$1.50 up to \$2.98, our Shirt Waist Bargain, only 48¢.

At \$3.98.—To start the season we will place on sale Monday a special bargain in Ladies' Fall-Weight Jackets and Etons, colors tan, castor, red, Oxford and black, regular price \$6.50 up to \$9.75. To start the season take your choice for \$3.98.

## Men's Furnishings.

These prices are so low that you will think we HAVE MADE A MISTAKE:

UNDERWEAR.—Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in blue, tan, pink and ecru, 5¢ and 6¢ quality, on Monday..... 39¢

SHIRTS.—Men's fine Madras Shirts, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 goods, including Monarch, Lion Brand and Unique makes, on Monday..... 79¢

SPECIAL ITEM IN NECKWEAR.—All of our 60¢ Tecks and Imperials, elegant patterns and quality, will be cleaned up on Monday at..... 25¢

ADVANCES MADE IN  
RURAL DELIVERY.

Agricultural Department Receives a Report on the Success of the System.

## STEADY GROWTH WITNESSED.

Carriers' Powers and Duties Extended to Receiving for Money Orders and Delivering the "Drop Letters" Direct.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The wide discussion now being had on the subject of rural free delivery makes of special interest at this time a report made on the subject by Mr. Charles H. Greenhouse of the Agricultural Department to Secretary Wilson. The report is very exhaustive, and a part follows:

The system of free delivery of mail at the farm homestead is developing in the United States by great strides. The first routes bearing the name "rural free delivery" were established on October 1, 1895, at Halltown, Tyula and Charlestown, Va. Others followed at once, and by the close of the fiscal year the experiment showed satisfactory results.

There were forty-four routes in the fall of 1897; this number increased to 128 in 1898, and on November 1, 1899, had jumped to 614. These radiated from 33 distributing points and served a population of 423,735 persons. On June 30, 1900, a little more than six months later, the number of routes had grown to 1,214, for a population of 828,127, and in the next four months the system again more than doubled its proportions, showing on November 1, 1900, 2,351 routes per 1,000 population, and there were also at that date 2,135 applications for the establishment of new routes.

Whole Nation "Laid Out."

The whole of the United States is now laid out in four divisions for the inspection and maintenance of this service, and the work is going forward with steadily increasing volume.

April 1, 1900, an important advance took place. Rural carriers were authorized to receive and deliver registered mails. As the law requires such matter to be delivered personally, the carriers are obliged to go to the houses instead of dropping the letters or packages in the farm box. Rural carriers are also authorized to receipt for applications for money orders, and while they cannot yet issue the orders they can save the farmer the trip to the office by acting as a agent.

Another most satisfactory change was made on July 26, 1900, when an order was made under which postage stamps on rural free delivery routes was fixed at 2 cents per ounce, and carriers were required to cancel stamps on all mail collected by them. This order carried with it authority to deliver drop letters without passing them through the hands of a Postmaster.

Rural free delivery of mails is scientific. On purely theoretical grounds the post office ought always to deliver the matter entrusted to it at the door of the addressee. The distance to be traveled from sender to receiver of mail is precisely the same whether the whole trip be made by the postal employee or he be met part way by the person for whom it is intended. Furthermore, the cost of making the trip is always paid out of the sum total of the nation's capacity to do work.

Economy of Time.

It makes little difference ultimately whether the labor is paid for from Government funds collected by the sale of stamps or otherwise, or is done by each man directly without intervention of the United States Treasury at all; it all comes from the people anyhow.

Another thing that need be asked is whether there will be more waste of time, a large number of empty trips by the carrier, who never knows when there is mail for him, or by the postman, who always knows whether there is something to deliver, and to this there seems to be but one answer.

The number of times the farmer would be going to the post town for other reasons and the times when several families would send for mail by the same messenger enter into the calculation, of course, but in general this would not change the answer. And whether the addressee may be a farmer or townsmen really is of no consequence. If free delivery involves only a short trip for the postman, it also involves only a short trip for the citizen, and the corresponding relation between length of trips exists for the firm delivery.

Special Agents Report Favorably.

The opinions of special agents engaged in introducing free rural delivery in all parts of the United States, as shown in their reports in 1899 and 1900, are invariably favorable to the success of the system. All agree that the opposition comes only from persons interested in the mail service who think they are likely to lose

by the change, and from small storekeepers and saloonkeepers at fourth-class post offices. Some of them mention also as difficulties to be overcome the fact that the work has been generally spoken of as experimental, and the impossibility of serving all persons precisely alike.

In order to introduce rural free delivery on a new route a petition must be circulated and signed showing the desire of the persons along the line for the new service. This paper is then forwarded to the representative in Congress from the district in which the route will be located, or to one of the Senators from the State, for his recommendation.

If it is deemed practicable to start the service as desired a special agent of the Post Office Department is sent to lay out the route and make a map of it. His report and map must show that at least 100 families can be made accessible to the delivery.

It also shows the character of the roads, and the agent impresses upon the persons interested that the roads must be made passable summer and winter.

Pay of the Carriers.

A full route is considered twenty-five miles but according to the country traversed may vary from seventeen to thirty-five miles. It does not take the carrier over the same ground twice in the same day.

Carriers were paid at first only \$150 a year. They now receive \$300 for an ordinary route and for special short routes \$100 a year for each five miles traveled. They are bonded, and each carrier has a bonded substitute, so that the mails may never lack a responsible carrier.

The civil service regulations have never been applied to this service, but good character and temperate habits are required. Women are acceptable, and a few are in the ranks, some of them considered very efficient.

Reports of the Post Office Department of detection of duty on the part of rural carriers are very few.

## CHEAP LODGING-HOUSE.

Consul Jarvis Makes a Report to the State Department.

Washington, Aug. 31.—United States Consul Jarvis at Milan has made an interesting report to the State Department in regard to a cheap hotel or lodging-house opened in Milan modeled after the well-known Rowton houses of London. The money has been provided by a society formed expressly to furnish the necessary capital by means of donations.

It was at first thought that the majority of the frequenters of the hotel would be of the working class, but experience so far shows that almost the entire custom is composed of the poorer paid clerks, shop assistants and others of that class. It is restricted to males only. The cost of admission is 25 cents per day, with an extra charge of 1.25 cents for bed linen; but, on the other hand, lodging for a week costs about 67½ cents, without the extra charge for linen. Every one must be in his room before midnight, and out in the morning not later than 9 o'clock. Access to the bedrooms can only be had from 7 p. m. until midnight. Smoking is not permitted in the bedrooms, and the use of the electric lights is allowed only for dressing and undressing.

The building is of five stories, not counting the basement and underground, while the roof forms a very extensive terrace. There are 300 rooms in all. They are all of the same dimensions, 5 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. Each room has a window measuring 4 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 3 inches. The furniture consists of a bed, chair and clothes pegs. The floors are all of the corridors and the washrooms, are of hollow cemented brick, enameled. The ceiling is heated by hot-water pipes.

## HEN CAUSES SPITE FENCE.

That Causes More Trouble and Two Arrests.

New York, Aug. 31.—Harris and Charles Greenberg, father and son, are engaged in a lively war with their landlord, Charles Gerken, who lives next door. Last summer the Greenbergs had Gerken summoned before Recorder Stanton in connection with a family quarrel. It developed that the Greenbergs had a hen which laid an egg at least so they say every day. The daily egg began to disappear, and they accused Gerken's children of eating the hen over the fence to lay it. Gerken's chicken coop, out of the dispute over the egg, grew a spite fence forty-five feet high. Gerken had the fence built, and the Greenbergs set to work, he alleges, and pulled it down as often as he set it up. Finally he had father and son arrested.

## SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT.

Premier's Family Urges Him to Abandon Public Life.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The rumors of Lord Salisbury's retirement are due to the existence of agitation within the Premier's own family that he take the step in order to preserve his health.

In this case there have been opposed by several less closely related members of the Cecil families and almost all the leaders of the Unionist party. The latter, so far as can be ascertained, are likely to prevail for the present, at any rate, in their contention that relief from the duties of Premier would be a very doubtful benefit to Lord Salisbury's health, which just now is not bad, considering his age.

## LABOR DAY BARGAINS

Up till 12 To-Morrow,  
When the Big Store Closes.

SHOP IN THE FORENOON; IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

## Corsets.

Summer Corsets in short and medium lengths, odd sizes, worth up to 75¢, for..... 39¢

From now on Crawford's will close at 6 p. m. daily and 7 on Saturdays.

## Growing Palms.

One lot beautiful growing Palms, 25¢ in pots, florists ask 50¢; special..... 49¢

Growing Palms, assorted lot, very large sizes; florists' price \$1; special..... 49¢

## Fly Screens.

Fourth Floor.

Two more months of flies and mosquitoes, but we need the room for new fall goods arriving daily, and will sacrifice our stock on hand. You can afford to keep them until NEXT YEAR AT THESE BARGAIN PRICES.

Absolute choice of any Shanley Adjustable Sliding Screen on our fourth floor, complete with slides and works like a sash, worth from 40¢ to 80¢ each, according to size; your choice..... 25¢

Choice of any Screen Door, plain or fancy and sold up to \$1.50 each; your choice..... 49¢

SEND \$1.00 AND WE WILL SHIP C. O. D. SUBJECT TO YOUR APPROVAL.  
"THE CRAWFORD" WROUGHT STEEL PLATE RANGE.

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.  
HANDSOME FINISH, HIGHLY NICKEL PLATED.



Large 20-inch oven complete as shown above..... \$29.00

Address: D. CRAWFORD & CO., St. Louis' Greatest Store. Sixth and Washington Avenues.

WOMAN OF WEALTH, BEAUTY  
AND MUCH ECCENTRICITY.

Mrs. Evelyn Murray Causes Arrest of Another Servant—One of Her Hired Men Once Complained That She Would Not Allow Him to Have His Hair Cut.



MRS. EVELYN MURRAY.

Somerville, N. J., Aug. 31.—People are wondering how the beautiful and wealthy Mrs. Evelyn Worth Murray will next obtain progeny.

Her latest act in which the public is interested is the arrest of her coachman, whom she charges with having tried to kill her with a pitchfork.

Mrs. Murray's summer home is here on the estate formerly owned by the late Mr. Frelinghuysen, at one time Secretary of State.

She first attracted attention as a member of the Somerville Humane society by her activity in protecting limb animals. After this she became noted for her rights with servants and tradesmen.

In March, 1896, Mrs. Murray was arrested on complaint of her maid, Mary Kehring, who charged her with assault. Mary said Mrs. Murray had attacked her with a long knife, slashed her nose, cut her fingers and had then gagged her with a towel and had beaten her.

She then, according to the maid's sworn statement, threatened to shoot her if she told of the assault. The frightened and injured girl fled from the house at 3 o'clock in the morning and sought refuge with a neighboring farmer. Next day she wrote a warrant for Mrs. Murray's arrest.

Mrs. Murray retaliated a week later by having the maid arrested on a charge of forgery.

In August, of the same year, Mrs. Murray appeared in court as complainant against her assistant gardener, Pasquale Telesco. She said Telesco had assaulted her, hit him on the head with a beer bottle, and that Mrs. Murray had urged him on.

Farens also said he had seen Mrs. Murray's employ for three years, and during that period she had not permitted him to have his hair cut.